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Return of the Mary Caroline Stevens.

THIS noble ship returned from her second voyage to Liberia and anchored at Baltimore on the 3d inst., having left Monrovia on the 22d of August—thus completing her passage home in forty-two days. The Rev. John Seys, who has crossed the Atlantic twelve times, thought the passage the most pleasant he had made. The cabin passengers, having arrived in the Chesapeake Bay, thought proper to express, in several resolutions, their entire satisfaction with the accommodations, fare, and sailing qualities of the ship, and entire confidence in her commander (Capt. Heaps) and his officers.

Seven passengers returned in the cabin and seventeen in the steerage. In the cabin were the Rev. John Seys, Special Agent of the American Colonization Society; the Rev. Mr. Horne, wife and child; Rev. Mr. Rambo, Mr. Charles Gammon and wife. In the steerage were Mr. Lewis and child, Messrs. Harris, Miller, Caldwell, Mr. Hardy, wife and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson and child, Mrs. Farron

and child. These are generally on visits to their friends in the United States.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BENSON.

In the number of this journal for June last, appeared an ACT of the Legislature of Liberia PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS, together with sundry RESOLUTIONS in relation to this act, adopted unanimously by the Executive Committee—copies of which were transmitted by their order both to President Benson and to the Rev. Mr. Seys, Special Agent of the Society, the latter then employed in founding the new interior settlement to which the Legislature of Liberia had given the name of Careysburg. In communicating the resolutions of the Executive Committee to President Benson, the Corresponding Secretary of the Society wrote,

"These resolutions are too plain to require comment; but a few words on the grave subject to which the act of your legislature and these resolutions refer, may not be inappropriate.

"I need hardly say that the American Colonization Society is a benevolent institution, with very limited means, derived mostly, at present, from the charitable donations and bequests of individuals. In their endeavors to ascertain by experiment the healthfulness of the upland districts of Liberia, as compared with the settlements on or very near the sea shore, the hope, and main object, of the Committee has been to increase security to the lives of emigrants, during the period of acclimation, and consequently should the experiment prove successful, to induce larger numbers to emigrate, and thus add to the strength and prosperity of the Republic. In this experiment at Careyburg, and in the establishment of any future interior settlements, the government and people of Liberia have the deepest interest. Doubtless they should guard themselves against the dangers of war, and it is but reasonable that new settlements interior should be commenced only with their full assent and sanction. Yet, while the Colonization Society, at great expense, sends out emigrants, provides for them a home, medical attendance, and provisions, during six months after their arrival, should such emigrants, in whole or in part, determine, under the sanction of the Liberian government, to found on some approved site in the interior, a new settlement, it cannot feel justified in consenting to defray any and all expenses which the authorities of Liberia may, for the defence of such settlement, think proper to incur.

"But we trust your Excellency will infer from the aid which this Society has at all times cheerfully afforded, by its influence and its pecuniary means, to advance all the great interests of Liberia, that in thus declining to assume whatever

expense your government may judge necessary for the defence of any new interior settlements, it is not intended to declare itself unwilling to co-operate in certain cases to a reasonable and liberal extent for the encouragement and protection of such settlements. But the duty of the Society in such cases must be made clear, partly from a view of its resources at the time, and partly from facts and circumstances that may hereafter, by your government and our agent, be ascertained on the subject of interior settlements.

"You may rest assured, that in every thing which pertains to the honor, the welfare, the moral, political and religious influence,—in one word, the general and permanent prosperity of Liberia,—our Committee and the Society cherish the deepest interest. The great and sole end proposed by their labors is the welfare of Liberia, and through her the elevation and civilization of the African race. The object, then, of the government and of the good people of Liberia is and should ever continue identical with theirs. In regard to subordinate objects and matters of detail, the judgment of men may differ, where their great end, and their motives, are the same. But differences on such questions are ordinarily not difficult to settle, when those between whom they arise have a common bond of union, and desire in all things to agree."

Such were the views expressed in communicating to President Benson the resolutions of the Executive Committee, and which may enable our friends justly to appreciate the following reply. We feel assured that the remarkable success which has thus far attended the interior settlement, will dispose the Legis-

lature of Liberia justly to estimate its importance to the Republic, and to adopt measures for its enlargement and permanent prosperity.

The memorial addressed by Mr. Seys to the Legislature was presented, we learn, at the suggestion or request of members of the Senate, to satisfy the wishes of those concerned in the Government.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Monrovia, Aug. 21, 1857.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th of May, accompanied with resolutions extracted from the minutes of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, embodying their views and purpose with reference to the recent act of the Legislature of this Republic entitled "An act providing for the establishment of interior settlements."

I have carefully perused the resolutions of the Executive Committee, as also the very courteous and highly appreciated remarks you were pleased to make on them by way of comment; and I was highly gratified to notice a renewed assurance, that the desire is no less ardent on the part of the Executive Committee than it exists on the part of the government and people of Liberia, to cultivate harmony of feeling, purpose and action in the prosecution of the great Colonization enterprise.

Not being vested, as you are aware, with the authority of repealing or amending an act of the legislature, I can only promise for the present that these documents will be duly submitted at the ensuing session of the legislature, and I will communicate the result of their action thereon to you as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Perhaps it will not be amiss for me to further remark in connection with this subject, that at repeated interviews had with individual members of the legislature during the session at which the act was passed, there was an ardent desire invariably expressed by each member to afford every reasonable facility to the operations of your Society in Liberia. They seemed fully to appreciate the object had in view by the Society for desiring to form an interior settlement; and their regret was that this government, for reasons already known to you, did not feel pecuniarily able to, nor justifiable in commencing such an enterprise, either in whole or in part at its own expense, until the existing claims against us were liquidated, and several of the present sea-board settlements had become strengthened and more secure against the wonted unexpected outbreaks of war, and its innumerable concomitant calamities, incurring expenses beyond the public revenue, embarrassing the administration, retarding public improvement, and, in a word, paralyzing to a great extent the industrial and progressive interest of this Republic in its several departments. Your highly respected and indefatigable Special Agent having voluntarily memorialized the legislature—of which I had no knowledge until several days after the memorial was in the possession of the legislature,—in which he assured them that it was the purpose of the American Colonization Society to defray all the expenses connected with the enterprise, for the formation as well as security of said settlement, which perfectly harmonized with what he had previously assured me of in our interviews; with these assurances, the legislature could have no serious objections to giving their sanction for the prosecution of the enterprise.

In fact, in addition to the ardent desire to cultivate harmony of feeling, purpose and action, there was no other consideration that induced this government to reconcile itself to the idea—to us somewhat humiliating—of conceding to your Special Agent the prerogative of determining the site best adapted in his opinion for the formation of the proposed interior settlement, with reference to health, advantages, facilities, fertility, security, &c. &c., than the assurance that these expenses would be exclusively borne by the Society; for you will no doubt remember, that he was instructed to consult the authorities here and to obtain their advice on that point, merely through courtesy; the determining on the site was unequivocally intrusted to his exclusive judgment, as if paramount to that of the authorities here. This concession involves a principle, that it is not reasonable to suppose this government could easily reconcile itself to, especially if it were expected that the expense of the enterprise, in whole or in part, was to be borne by us.

According to my understanding of the act, it is not to apply, in the obligations it imposes on the American Colonization Society, to all interior settlements that may be formed in Liberia in the future, but simply to such as may be formed in the future by the Society under similar circumstances; that is, at a time when, from various difficulties and expenditures, this government feels peculiarly unable to prosecute such an enterprise, and whenever the Society in the prosecution of such an enterprise may wish to exercise the prerogative before mentioned. I think I am justified in this interpretation of the meaning of the act, as well by my knowledge of what were the views of the legisla-

ture, as by the preamble and first section of the act itself. It would be a very humiliating idea, in case this government expected never to be able to form an interior settlement at its own expense, either in whole or in part. I hold that it is our duty to take the lead in such matters, whenever we are conscious that our finances justify it, as was exemplified in 1855 and 1856, by an expenditure of over \$12,000 by this government for the formation and defence of the settlement of Robertsport.

With these explanations, I doubt not that the Executive Committee will view with due charity the motive and necessity which prompted the passage of the act; and will no longer, if ever they did, entertain the opinion that the legislature were disposed to practice an imposition on the Society. I hope Liberia will never be so unmindful and ungrateful as to forget the innumerable obligations we are under to the Society, for founding and for a long time fostering these settlements. We do gratefully bear in mind that the object of your continued efforts is for the promotion of the welfare of our race and country; and as such, duty, reason, and gratitude dictate to us that we should cordially co-operate with you, and render every reasonable facility in our power.

I feel very greatly indebted to you for the files of interesting newspapers and for the recently issued volume of the Rev. Mr. Bowen on Central Africa, which you kindly sent me; though I cannot conscientiously do otherwise than dissent from Mr. Bowen in some of his views and conclusions with regard to Central Africa, and especially his classification of its inhabitants with respect to the races to which they in whole or in part belong,—for he

evidently attributes every thing that is commendable or even above brutality in the tribes of Central Africa and on the coast, whether they be coal-black or brown skin, to the admixture of Caucasian with Negro blood; for this, however, his early education and associations will readily account;—yet upon the whole it is a very interesting volume, from the perusal of which I derived much pleasure and information. I hope the measure proposed in Congress for the exploration of the great Niger will yet be carried into effect. If the increase of explorations, discoveries and missionary enterprises on this continent for the future should prove *pro rata* to that of the last fifteen years, I doubt not that in half a century from this, this continent and its inhabitants will occupy a civil and religious position in our world nearly if not tantamount to other continents and their inhabitants. And yet there are few, if any, good and intelligent men, who pay due attention to the events transpiring in our world, and to what are the declared and manifest purposes of our Heavenly Father with respect to this continent and its inhabitants—who do not believe and feel almost assured that these

explorations, discoveries, and missionary enterprises, will increase with each successive future in a greater ratio than was known in the past. I can but wish that Liberia was able to do more, even to take the lead in the prosecution for the consummation of this great work! I often contrast the present with what, to my personal knowledge, was the degree of progress in those respects in Liberia and its vicinity a quarter of a century ago; and I am astounded at the happy change effected in so short a time,—so much so as that my incredulity is tempted, even amidst palpable and incontrovertible facts of this happy, and I may say rapid, change.

Your much respected Special Agent takes passage in the M. C. Stevens. He is certainly a persevering gentleman, and bears with him our good wishes, as one of Liberia's staunch friends. You will be able to get all important news from him.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

Your obed't servant,

STEPHEN A. BENSON.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Cor. Secretary, &c.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Liberia.

SOME of our contemporaries appear eager to give circulation to unfavorable reports of this new African Republic. Having never, perhaps, published any thing in its favor, they seem to rejoice to announce any rumors injurious to the character of the people of Liberia, or which their imaginations may interpret as evidences of the failure of the whole scheme of African colonization.—Much has recently been said of a

"famine," stated to be the result of the indolence of the Liberians, who are deemed incapable of self-government, and alike unworthy of confidence or respect as a free people. The writer of the following letter has just returned from Liberia, having been engaged for sixteen months as a special agent of the American Colonization Society in arduous but successful labors, mainly directed to the founding of a settlement on the

high lands of the interior. The letter is addressed to the Corresponding Secretary of the Society:

REV. AND DEAR SIR:—In answer to your request that I should furnish you with a statement of facts in reference to the report which, on my arrival here, I find widely circulated, of there having been a *famine* in Liberia, permit me to say that, during my late residence there of more than a year, I knew of no such calamity.

That there was for a month or two a very great scarcity of breadstuffs we all realized, not only the residents and citizens, but even the aborigines; and hence flour and rice were at exorbitantly high prices, and the principal merchants in Monrovia had to deal out in small portions the supplies they had on hand, that each family might get a little. As an instance of this, I sent down from Careysburg gold to buy thirty kroos of rice, and Messrs. Payne & Yates, of Monrovia, could only spare me *five*.

This scarcity arose from two causes: First, the failure, in part, of the rice crop of the former year, so that there was not enough to last the population until the new crop came in; and, secondly, the undeniable fact that the Liberians are

not, to the extent they may be, an agricultural people. They can, and do, make money faster by traffic and trade than by farming, and depend too much on the native population for raising breadstuffs. But, my dear sir, this scarcity of 1856-'57 will prove a blessing, and not a curse. The people are fully realizing that the soil of their noble country contains treasures more durable than the fluctuations of commerce; and I am well persuaded that they will learn wisdom from experience, and such scarce times for breadstuffs will hardly occur again.

As to our interior settlements, and others which may be found remote from the inducements and temptations to trade, the people can never know *want* while the seasons are regulated by a kind Providence, and the hoe and the spade and the plough are at work.

If these brief facts in the case, from an old friend of Liberia, and yet one sensibly alive to her deficiencies, and who would not hide her faults, can arrest the tide of prejudice growing out of "the story of the famine," they are at your service.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
JOHN SEYS.

Washington, Oct. 17, 1857.

Liberia as She is.

"LIBERIA AS SHE IS; AND THE PRESENT DUTY OF HER CITIZENS. The Annual Address before the Common Council, and the citizens of Monrovia, Liberia, July 27th, 1857—Being the celebration of the national independence: By Edward W. Blyden. Monrovia, 1857."

The author of this address comes before his fellow citizens not to flatter, nor to praise, but to benefit

them. He speaks with the boldness and courage of an honest man, to whom truth and the public welfare are dearer than private interest or popular applause, and who might adopt St. Paul's words, and say, "And I will gladly spend and be spent for you, though the more abundantly I love you the less I be loved." That such a man has been

trained in the schools, and formed to such a manly spirit of independence under the free government and institutions of Liberia, speaks well for the colored race and for that Republic. Mr. Blyden is a young man, although known by one or two previous productions. This appears to have startled the Monrovia, and was so much misrepresented that the author, at the solicitation of several friends, determined to publish it, and thus vindicate himself and secure a more thorough consideration of his sentiments by embodying them in a permanent form. It will be seen that the faults described by Mr. Blyden are not such as spring up in communities sorely smitten by famine or other afflictions, but the natural effects among a young and inexperienced people, of a degree of freedom and prosperity to which they have been but recently introduced.

In a note preceding this address Mr. Blyden, while not insensible to some popular dislike of the uncere- monious manner in which he had exposed, without any apology or disguise, the errors and follies of his fellow citizens, declares that the most intelligent and thoughtful had concurred in his sentiments; while in a letter from the Hon. D. B. Warner, Secretary of State, we find the following language:

"Yet with regard to the address above referred to, I take the liberty

of saying, that I heartily approve of your course. I cordially endorse every word you have uttered, though I, for one, must plead guilty to some of the charges alleged. I hold that you have taken the true position, a position that should have been taken years ago in Liberia. I should like the address to be read from one end of the Republic to the other, by every man, woman and child. Truth, however unpleasant, is never barren."

While the people of Liberia have done a great work for themselves, their children, and their race, we have not to learn from this address, for the first time, that they have cultivated far less than they should have done the sturdy virtues of frugality, economy, industry, resolute and persevering energy in public improvements, a noble self-reliance, unbending integrity, and an ardent zeal in communicating knowledge and the great truths of Christianity to their native African brethren. That the Chief Magistrate of that Republic and his counsellors, and many of its citizens, are sensible of their high responsibilities, and cherish a noble spirit of philanthropy, we cannot doubt. Let the sober voice of truth be heard, let our author's words of kind remonstrance be duly regarded, let the Divine law be written on the heart of the community, and each man seek not merely his own but another's wealth, and this small Republic will become a strong nation. Her light to Africa shall be like that of the sun—

her influence and her prosperity rise and expand while the sun and the moon endure.

"What then (we recur to the question) are the moral causes of the present evils in Liberia? Before answering this important question, I would invite the serious and deliberate attention of the thinking portion of this audience, hoping that such will give the facts which may be stated, and the arguments adduced, an impartial consideration, and attach to them the importance they shall be found to deserve, after candid examination.

"The first of the causes that I shall mention is the fact, that as a people we *have been in too much haste to be rich*. Relinquishing the pursuit of those attributes that would fit us for the faithful discharge of our peculiar duties as men, as Liberians, as an infant nation, we have used every possible measure to enhance our pecuniary importance; and in our precipitate efforts at wealth, we have not been careful as to what means we have employed. The desire to be rich, or to *appear* rich, pervades all classes. The love of money—the root of all evil—has grown upon us to such a degree that all other avenues of distinction seem but trifling in comparison of those which lead to the acquisition of money.

"To be rich seems with many the 'chief end of man.' Hence, no talents, no endowment of the mind, no skill or knowledge, no amount of education, is appreciated only so far as it *will pay*. *Cui bono?* is the question with reference to every pursuit. And it cannot be disguised that had we been left to ourselves—had not foreign genius and learning and piety been sent among us to elevate our standard of education, shape our civilization, and stimulate

our piety, we should have fallen into barbarism. And even now that foreign influence is among us, the disposition of turning everything to pecuniary benefit is seen even among those lads in our schools who are kept hard at their Latin, Greek, and Algebra. There is ever and anon a manifestation of dissatisfaction with that discouragingly slow method of amassing a fortune. This fact has operated greatly in retarding the literary progress of our youth. Alas! the fathers have eaten sour grapes and the children's teeth are set on edge.

"As a consequence of this absorbing desire for riches, I cannot say how often we have departed from strict uprightness in our transactions: but I do affirm that I regard the present state of things, as a retributive visitation of Providence for our delinquencies in this matter. This to my mind is an obvious moral cause of the pecuniary stringency of the times—of this general monetary embarrassment—affecting not only the husbandman, the merchant, the artizan, but threatening the whole nation with fatal pecuniary catastrophe.

"Another cause of our adversity may be seen in the unjustifiable extravagance in which we indulge; in that luxury of expenditure for houses, for dresses, for furniture, for food, constantly made the subject of reprehensive remark by thinking foreigners. We are in a fearful error with regard to our country, if we suppose we are truly prosperous. Our prosperity is not real; it is false; it is fictitious. The prosperity of a nation is real when the springs of that prosperity are contained within itself, in the hand of its citizens; when it depends for its existence upon its own resources; when it is independent. But this is not the case in Liberia. We are, as a nation,

upheld by foreigners. We are entirely dependent upon foreigners for schools, for churches, for preachers, for teachers. Most of the talent of the country is in the employ and at the control of foreigners. Those thus employed must ever hold their talents and their efforts subservient, not to what they conceive to be the interests of their country, but to the desires and directions of their foreign employers. And their employers, the missionary boards, losing sight of the fact that they are operating, not on purely heathen ground, but in a sovereign State, and that they are employing men who owe allegiance and service to that state, require them to hold themselves free from all civil relations;—a thing, however, of which the prudence and feasibility are doubted by some.* But this is not the place to discuss this point. What we wish to bring before our minds to-day is the humiliating fact, that nearly all the talent of Liberia—talent not in ordinary men, but in our principal men—is supported by foreign means and controlled by foreign influence. And yet, in the face of these humbling realities, we boast of our civilization, of our prosperity, of our independence, and indulge in unjustifiable extravagance. Where is our prosperity? Where is our independence?—Where?

"But there are some who are not in foreign employ—some who, as I

have learned, would never yield allegiance to foreigners, because they could live without such allegiance. But these are not free from censure; for, uniting with those who are in immediate dependency upon foreigners, they have introduced from Europe and America—countries centuries in advance of us—a style of living and habits of expenditure ill-suited to our present condition. Intelligent and reflecting foreigners, no matter how they smile over our luxuries, and flatter our vanity in our presence, in their private intercourse with each other either pity our folly or ridicule our pretensions.

"Our style of living, in respect to houses, furniture, dress, eating, and drinking, is entirely inconsistent with the circumstances of the country. The money lavished upon houses, which add nothing to health and comfort; upon dress, which does not increase the dignity or beauty of personal appearance; the large sums laid out in expensive furniture, most of which is really superfluous; the great amounts consumed in the luxuries of the table would go a great way in keeping our streets clear of weeds, in felling the dense forests around us, in reclaiming the wilderness, in cultivating the soil, in civilizing our degraded brethren.

"Throughout our whole country there has been no conformity in living to our circumstances—to our means. We are most of us living

*"The indiscreet connection of missionaries with the political agitations of the country, has undoubtedly been unfortunate, both in its influence upon themselves and upon their work. We hold that "ambassadors for Christ" should maintain a high, unworldly, and consistent demeanor—should be free from party politics, and unmoved by sectional strifes and disputes. But we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that in Liberia there will be, for a while longer, a necessity for the services of such men in the State. If the different educational and missionary Boards, operating in this Republic, should see fit to prohibit their colored missionaries from the halls of legislation, from the judiciary, &c., the interests of Liberia will be very injuriously affected; for it would be creating the necessity either of permanently placing the most important affairs of the Government in the hands of a few, or of entrusting them to the hands of those entirely unqualified for such responsibilities. Those who advocate the unconditional restriction of colored missionaries in Liberia from civil positions of trust, take a one-sided view of the subject."

beyond our income. And what is the basis of all this prosperity? The answer has been more than anticipated.—It is the annual appropriations of benevolent societies in America. That is all. And has our style of living had no injurious effect upon the *morals* of the community? Look at the numbers who, irrespective of character, in order to advance to, or maintain this style of living, flock to the fostering arms and sheltering wings of these societies. Thus dishonesty stalks abroad under the semblance of piety; and impiety assumes the appearance of religion for the sake of gain. And not only so, but this extravagant manner of living—these fine houses and costly furniture, are made in the minds of many the standard of respectability. And what is the effect on the minds of youth? They see men of high standing—men whom it is natural for the young to imitate—indulging in such; and not only indulging in them, but striving after them; hence they, in their simplicity and inexperience, regard them as essentials to respectability. They see their fathers preferring them to the distinction conferred by learning and talents—by virtuous deportment; and they strive more after them than after anything else.—Everything is made subordinate to the acquisition of fine houses, of fine furniture, etc. And the general effect is, that as a people we attach more importance to *display* than to *reality*. There is very little of the substantial about us. And allow me to remark, that this disposition to make a fine show is characteristic of but a low degree of civilization—it is a mark of the absence of true refinement.

"For these things, fellow citizens, do I conceive, are we visited by a righteous Providence:—for these things are we chastised. During

the scarcity which prevailed in this community a little prior to the recent arrivals of American vessels, every thinking mind must have remarked how, by a severe discipline, the Judge of all the earth was teaching us, first, our utter and humiliating dependency upon foreigners; second, that we can live on far less of the luxuries of life than we do, and that, therefore, most of our expenditures are needless.

"What, then, is our duty in view of these lessons of Providence, and in view of the evils they are designed to correct? First, It is our duty to learn that there are other objects of infinitely greater importance than wealth in our rising country. It was not the design of Providence in bringing us to these shores that we should spend our energies, and prostitute our talents to the attainment of selfish ends. No, no; a higher destiny is ours: our duty and privilege is the laying of the foundation of future empire in Africa. It becomes us, then, to be a more solid and substantial people. The materials we are gathering for the superstructure should be chosen more with regard to strength than beauty. We should pay more attention to reality than display. The attainment of wealth should be subordinate to the cultivation of those qualities of heart and mind which will prepare and fit us for the discharge of our duties to Africa, to our race, and to the world.

"*Secondly.* It is our duty, in view of the lessons of Providence, to curtail our superfluous expenditures. There should be retrenchment of our expenditures for splendid edifices;—less costly being more accordant with our circumstances; retrenchment of our expenditures for showy and expensive furniture; retrenchment of our expenditures for dress; retrenchment of our expen-

ditures for the luxuries of the table. Let our surplus means be more rationally and beneficially expended; let it be vested in the improvement of our country, in the placing our prosperity upon a safer and more permanent foundation—in rendering ourselves independent; and above all, in advancing the cause of christianity among our benighted brethren.*

"Thirdly. We are taught by the present dispensation of Providence that it is our duty to *labor*. We dwell in a country rich in resources, which with little exertion can be called forth in sufficient variety and abundance to render us comfortable and independent. But there is a fatal lack of productive industry among us. In our eagerness to be rich we have availed ourselves of the means which we supposed would more speedily secure to us that end, without reference to the general influence of such means upon our country. The commerce of the country has always been in such articles as our citizens have had no part in producing; hence we acquire wealth from this source without helping to create it. Our skill and ingenuity are not called forth. We purchase the palm-oil and camwood and ivory from the natives, giving them in exchange articles of foreign production. We receive the product of their industry, and give them in return the product, not of our own industry, but of the industry of foreigners. Now, in such trafficking as this, wherein is the

country actually benefitted? Remember, fellow-citizens, that no merchant, no matter how affluent, or how varied the channels of his trade, can be regarded as a benefactor of his country, unless he has, by his own industry, or by encouraging the industry of others, *created* his wealth—unless he has developed the productive powers of his country. For then he has placed the prosperity of his country upon an enduring basis. But this cannot be affirmed of us. The prosperity arising from our commerce is almost as evanescent as that based on the missionary appropriations. Foreigners on the one hand, and the natives on the other, are our supporters.

"Such, fellow-citizens, is Liberia. Not Liberia as libelled, and maligned, and traduced by her foes, but Liberia as she presents herself to the minds of the thinking portion among her citizens. And knowing the hardships and adversity which our fathers endured, the self-denial they exercised in order to secure to their children and to those who should come after them from the land of bondage, freedom and independence, we cannot believe that they could rejoice were they cognizant of the true condition of Liberia. Ye spirits of the illustrious dead! ye fathers of Liberia, ye who suffered and bled and died in order to transmit to us liberty and independence, can you repose in deep tranquility when you behold your beloved Liberia? Oh, I fancy that if, clothing themselves once more in

* "We regard it as one of the chief failings of Liberians, and one of the most serious hindrances to their improvement, that they are too willing to be taken care of. They have no self-supporting schools; very little has been done to support the gospel among themselves; and there is a disposition to look to the missionary societies to do every thing of the kind for them; and the sooner they are taught to depend upon themselves the better."—*Wilson's Western Africa*, page 410.

"I am told that all the schools in Liberia are supported by donations from America. This is not creditable to the people. They ought, from self-respect, to do all they can to sustain their own schools and churches. If they do not stand alone, they cannot be said to stand at all."—*Bowen's Central Africa*, page 33.

tenements of clay, they could visit us, their exhortation to us would be, 'Be men—Be heroes.'

"Shall we, then, content ourselves with such a state of things and still claim to be independent? No; the nobler impulses of nature answer, No;—our sense of consistency answers, No. No; we must either abandon our state of utter dependency upon foreigners, by creating the means of supplying our own wants, or relinquish our profession of liberty as a nation. A state of dependency is entirely incongruous with a state of liberty. 'Liberty and independence are one and inseparable.' This is an important fact for our consideration; and one that should urge us to the laying good and sure foundations on which to claim in reality and truth, 'Liberty and Independence.'

"No nation has ever permanently prospered under circumstances similar to ours. Indeed, I hardly think that any independent nation has ever existed in precisely our circumstances. We occupy a nondescript position. And that we should continue in such circumstances is inexcusable. Lift up your eyes and look at the extensive tracts of land, of unexampled fertility, which the hand of a beneficent Creator has placed within our reach. Let us betake ourselves to the development of its resources. The soil, the rich and fertile soil, belongs to us, and invites us to its cultivation. Nothing should be allowed to interfere between us and the soil. In bestowing so much attention upon commerce, we have mistaken the true policy. Nature has granted to Africa no facilities for an extensive commerce. Where are her commodious harbors? Where her broad and sheltered bays? Where her deep, bold and sweeping rivers? Where her ample lakes? Alas!

where? Nature intends that Africa shall be an agricultural country. She does not intend that the African coast shall be whitened with the navies of the nations; but that far and wide in this expansive territory, the corn, the coffee, the cotton, the sugar cane, and the innumerable and valuable articles of tropical production, shall sing in joyful harvests. Let us then unfetter our hands for toil. Let pride be banished from our midst. Providence points out and leads us in that direction; let us follow. The whole physical creation groans around us to be delivered from the effects of the curse. Labor is no disgrace. It is only slavery that has given us this false idea of labor. Labor is sacred. It is the only power by which greatness and independence are achieved.

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate—
Still achieving—still pursuing—
Learn to labor and to wait."

"FOURTHLY. We are taught by the present visitations of Providence that it is our duty to sever some, if not all, of those ties of dependency upon foreigners which, like the deadly Upas of the East, are shedding their baneful influence upon the energies of our people. This must be done, at some time, if ever we become a truly great and prosperous people. We are struggling on this coast for a position for our race among other races, properly earned; but we shall never so earn that position at this rate. Liberia is no place for ease and indulgence—no place for base inactivity and repose. No, it is a theatre of active exertion; it is the scene of a struggle; a race, down-trodden and oppressed, struggles for a name and for a place among the nations of the earth. In this struggle to be unfaithful is criminal; to slumber is

dangerous; to cease to act is to die. The time has certainly arrived for the organization of a just national sentiment in Liberia—for the correction of the errors of our people,—when we should generally be inspired with a determination to perpetuate, by our own industry and enterprise, our free institutions.

"On the subject of severing our ties of dependence upon foreigners, there are, of course, various and conflicting opinions. One class of thinkers on this subject urges our infancy, our weakness, our inferiority; while another class asks, and with propriety too, will Liberia be anything else but an infant so long as she is dandled upon the knee? The former wishes us to have resources in the country before we bring this emergency upon ourselves; the latter, trusting in our own power, in our innate ability, and our circumstantial opportunities to create resources, thinks that the presence of the emergency would call out resources. Of course on this subject there should be caution,—there should not be precipitateness. Evils of long standing cannot be suddenly uprooted without danger. But is our duty to eradicate them gradually, and prepare ourselves for the results of such eradication. Let us prepare ourselves for the matter in question; and the first step in this preparation is the one already recommended:—Retrenchment—Self-denial. And let us bear in mind, that the question that should determine our course of action in this matter, is not whether the American people should, as a matter of propriety and duty, assist us as *Africans*, as the descendants of those whose labor and sweat and blood have contributed to the upbuilding of their country; but whether it is compatible with our position as an independent nation, or con-

ducive to our growth, manhood and proper development, as a rising country, to *lean so much* upon their supporting arm.

"FIFTHLY. Another lesson which I conceive it is our duty to learn in view of the times, is the importance of *union*. There is not a sufficient oneness of feeling among us as a people. I think we should be a very different people, if we could see more together; if our aims were single; if we did not suffer ourselves to be so much influenced by matters of mere selfish interest; if our energies were concentrated to one point, namely, the achievement of a true independence for our country, and a position for our race. But instead of this, we stand apart from each other. Every one distrusts his neighbor. We live, and have lived for years, in the same community, in the same city, and yet are ignorant of each other. We do not know each other. Every man wraps himself up in his own exclusiveness, and thinks his own plans as good, if not better, than his neighbor's. Some who by superior advantages have acquired some information, think it a great stoop of condescension to be sociable with others of less erudition. They assume such an air of importance as repels the humble approaches of any humble seeker after knowledge. They stand off in cold and stiff repulsiveness, and when they condescend to converse with those whom they regard as educationally inferior, it is with such an air as to make the humble individual feel that he is in the presence of his superior, from whom it would be the utmost presumption to express a difference of opinion.

"—— I am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my lips let no dogs bark."

"Our social intercourse with each other is extremely restrained. How seldom do we visit each other for the

purpose of interchanging thoughts on subjects of importance!—We are all engaged—about our business, all busily employed, at what?

"This ought not so to be. The high should condescend to the lowly—the learned to the unlearned. We should oftener meet with each other on terms of unembarrassing equality, and freely and fully interchange opinions. By this our contractedness of views and our extreme individuality will be corrected. We shall become more and more prepared and disposed to receive truths or principles on their merits, and not by prejudice. We shall understand each other better, and be more disposed to make proper allowances for each other's errors and failings; hence there will arise a more general feeling of charitableness toward each other; and, indeed, the whole state of society will assume a more pleasant and agreeable aspect; and as a nation we shall advance in one unbroken phalanx to national greatness.

"SIXTHLY. We are instructed, by the times, as to the importance of information among us. 'Knowledge is power;' when generally diffused it is the safe-guard of a nation's liberties. Of this important element of national prosperity we are sadly deficient. There is a deplorable lack of information among us. We need agriculturists, we need merchants, we need artizans, we need laborers of information. And what is more lamentable, we need legislators, we need lawyers, we need ministers of information. We have a superabundance of dignitaries, we have a multitude of titled gentlemen—we have 'squires' and 'honors' enough and to spare; while the title of 'honorable' tires on the ear. But how many are there whose information as to matters in general transcends the range of their indi-

vidual observation? How many who are acquainted with the general principles of political science?—These are suggestive questions, fellow citizens, and they are not very pleasant. But let us not 'lay the flattering unction to our souls,' that we are a very wise people. We are in need of information in all the departments of society. And it is this deficiency that operates so injuriously upon our industry. It is this that retards our progress. Ignorance is the parent of vice. It is not my belief that the people of Liberia are indolent. They do a great deal, but to no purpose. Because of ignorance we are inefficient in our efforts. We know not how to do; and therefore our industry is unproductive. Our duty then is plain. We must learn. And one of the surest means of learning is by devoting ourselves, not to books only, but to the service of physical nature. This is to impart to us that experience which must fit us for permanent freedom and independence.

"LASTLY. Another lesson we should gather from the present state of things, and the most important of all, refers to the need of earnest piety among us. In point of religion we are in a sad condition. Here again our disposition to rest in externals shows itself. We are fond of flaming professions, with little knowledge and less practice of the principles of religious truth; or in the language of Scripture, we have 'a name to live while we are dead.' The prosperity of vital piety in a land is after all the surest index of its true condition. 'Righteousness exalteth a nation.'

"Tell us not that Liberia is prosperous: tell us not that her fields are loaded with grain, her ports crowded with ships; all the branches of industry are in a thriving condition, and therefore she is advancing,

if her churches are cold, dull, lifeless—if the members are trifling, worldly, unchristian. Let the people awake to their duty in this matter. Let them be men of earnestness and devotedness in religion—men who wrestle with the Almighty in prayer; whose object is to glorify Him, and so far as their influence extends, to lead the heathen around to a knowledge of their Maker, and to an appropriation of their Redeemer. Then, and not till then, may we cherish the hope that Liberia's prosperity will be permanent and enduring. Then, let what *will* oppose, our course will be onward and upward. The delightful sunshine of heaven's favor will rest upon us. Happiness and contentment and peace will exist throughout our borders; for 'happy is that people whose God is the Lord.'

"In conclusion, our mission on this coast, as I have already said, is important; not for ease or indulgence—not for physical or mental gratification. We have not come, as some seem to think, for the purpose of retaliating for social or political wrongs inflicted upon us in the land of bondage by our oppressors. It is more magnanimous, more christian, to forgive an injury than to revenge it.

"Revenge, we ever find

The weakest frailty of a feeble mind."

"We have come to subserve the great interests of the Church of Christ and of a needy and down-trodden race. The incentives that urge us to the accomplishment of this great work are numerous and powerful. Our brethren in bonds, in affliction, in sufferings, are beckoning to us, beseeching us not to fail; but to show ourselves men. For us to fail would be to rivet more firmly and indefinitely their chains and bonds; for us to fail

would be to close, perhaps forever, the door of hope for them. If we are true to our position and the duties it involves, the influence we have already exerted in their behalf will continue to increase, and increase, until it shall have operated to the rescuing them from their thralldom.

"The millions in this land, enveloped in thick moral gloom, sunk in ignorance and vice, are calling to us. They call upon us for deliverance. From the depths of their impervious darkness they are eagerly stretching forth their hands to receive Christianity and civilization.

"Shall we slight the urgent appeals of our brethren? They are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. Shall we turn a deaf ear to their entreaties? Can we? O, no, we cannot. Brethren in bonds, brethren in chains; and ye brethren in the still more awful chains of sin and superstition, we come to your assistance. Your calls shall be obeyed. Your voices animate us, as they steal solemnly and earnestly upon our ears. We come to the rescue. And we promise you, that God helping, there shall not be effort lacking on our part; there shall not be the absence of self-denial, of diligence, of labor, of enterprise, of earnest devoted piety, to rescue you from your physical bondage—to snatch you from the servitude of sin and satan—to secure your temporal and spiritual emancipation.

"In this delightful, though arduous task, fellow-citizens, we are not without encouragement. Interest in Africa and the African race is becoming general in every christian land; efforts in their behalf are multiplying in every direction; facilities for the spread of the Gospel, and the introduction of civilization in this beclouded land, are increasing.

And in our contemplations, visions of future glory rise enchantingly before us. We carry onward our thoughts, and we behold the approach of the season, the delightful season, long delayed indeed, but now arrived, when man shall own, universally, a brother in man; when 'every fetter which cruelty hath forged, or avarice hath riveted, shall fall;' when the oppressed, with spoils of infinite value and import-

ance, shall return from their bondage. We carry our thoughts still further, and we see a mighty christian influence being exerted over the length and breadth of this continent: we see Africa rising on the wings of a christian civilization, the last perhaps of time's empires and the noblest; and her sable sons hastening from every quarter to the shrines of Jehovah, bearing offerings to the King of kings."

[Continued from p. 302.]

Voyage to Liberia.

BY DR. JAMES HALL.

THE TROPICS.

IN our last we gave a brief sketch of our boisterous run through the trades. From the thirtieth degree of latitude down to the eighth, we were constantly close-hauled on a stiff, but flawy wind, for over twenty days; consequently, we had what might be called an ugly, tedious time of it. Every body, fore and aft, above and below, became weary and tired. Even the good ship herself, although she complained not, but held her steady course, eating with the wind, unflinching, seemed to long for a change. For days, and even weeks, we were on one tack, and lying well over at that, steadily pitching and plunging through the rough sea—windward and leeward became fixed facts. Even the dull emigrants no longer threw hot water and ashes to the windward. Every body knew which was leeward. Every body knew down-hill and up-hill. One-half lay at night bolstered up with pillows and bundles to keep them from the skin of the ship; the other half were devising ways and means to resist being pitched out of their berths on deck. The passengers on one side of the cabin table got at least a double allowance of soup, scouse and vegetables, to the

loss and frequent amusement of those on the other. One side of the deck offered a good promenade, the other entirely deserted. So we labored and tugged through it, until at last relief came. At last the wind hauled so far to the northward that we were not obliged to hug it close, to lie our course. At last the good ship righted, and fairly rested on her bottom. She seemed to nestle herself into her bed with real satisfaction, and glided through the water as gentle as a swan. All on board felt relief, and joyfully welcomed the change. It seemed as if we had escaped from a vile region of enchantment, where the wind ruled supreme, as if we were once more restored to the world and to Providence. No one can describe the delightful sensation experienced on first entering the tropics, in sailing on a tropical sea. Although we had been for days within the geographical tropical lines, yet we had been subject to the constant action of a strong breeze, made stronger by passing into it, and to the necessary disagreeable motion of the vessel; but we now, for the first time, could be said to be fairly in the tropical world. We say the sensation experienced is indescribable, so is the

scene. The fact is there is little to describe. No object, no action, all is calm and tranquil, and internal calmness and tranquility is the result. There is a softness—a blandness of feeling in the atmosphere, productive of the most delightful but indescribable sensations; as Moore's fancy expresses it,

"Where simply to feel that we breathe,
that we live,

Is worth the best joy that life elsewhere
can give."

The quiet of the African sea is only disturbed by immense shoals of fish and flocks of sea-birds. Sometimes many square rods, and even acres, of the surface of the water seemed alive with fish, not jumping clear out of the water, but just enough to keep it in a violent state of commotion or apparent ebullition. At the same time flocks of birds of the size of pigeons gather around, covering nearly as much surface as the fish. Whether they are both attracted by insects or shoals of small fishes, we are unable to say, but doubtless one or the other, as the fish causing the ebullition are entirely too large for prey to the birds. A great variety of fish are always to be seen on the African seas, as the bonitas, barracontas, dolphins, and the long greedy shark, with his dull, up-staring eyes, watching for whatever may fall overboard, man or offal, is ever to be found on some quarter.

On the evening of the 19th of January, the lead told us bottom at 120 fathoms; so the emigrants took hope, and waited anxiously for the morning. All the latter part of the night they were more or less alarmed by the heavy roaring of the surf on the beach, and of course were not surprised at daybreak at the sight of the lowlands of Sherbro Island, the location of the first ill-

fated settlement by Mr. Bacon and the emigrants of the Old Ship Elizabeth. Although the first indication of land was merely a shimmering view of trees, as if elevated above the water, caused by refraction, yet it was most delightful to the emigrants, who, from the tedium of a protracted voyage, began to fear that Liberia was likely to remain the "promised land," and that Jordan would still prove a mighty long road to travel. Not an inch of the extended line of green was lost to one of them; even the old grey-bearded great-granddaddas, of which there were several on board, rubbed their bleared eyes and laughed and cried for joy with their children and their children's children. The land side of the vessel was gemmed with bright staring eyes, every moment, from early dawn until forced to breakfast, almost against their will. It was difficult for them to realize that this was Africa—Guinea—the very land from which their forefathers were torn by violence so long ago. As we hauled in shore, and the dim outline of the higher land began to loom up through the haze, and the big dome-shaped cotton trees, rising above the level outline of the dense forest, became more and more distinct, they almost feared that this could not be *their* promised home—it was too beautiful, it must belong to the white man.

To us, the sight was not less charming and interesting, however different our sensations. After a lapse of fifteen years we were once more in the tropics, on the border of our old tropical home, Liberia; a home in which we had enjoyed so much, and suffered so much, endeared to us by unnumbered associations and reminiscences, never to be obliterated.

We made the land just above the sea bar, or she-bar, the little frith or

river that separates Sherbro Island from the main-land, and by twelve o'clock we were just able to make out that notorious old slave mart

GALLINAS.

We could not be content with a mere deck view of this remarkable spot, this modern Tyre, this den of iniquity, but took our glass, ascended to the mast-head, and made a comfortable seat for an hour's observation and reflection. Our observation resulted in nothing, literally nothing; it was even difficult to make out the old land-marks of the place. We could barely designate the northern bank of the river, within the bar mouth, broken and abrupt, and opposite, a low sand spit, being a continuation of the southern sea-beach. A small, dirty colonial craft of some 20 tons, was lying in the offing, and one little black canoe was paddling from it through the bar. Not even the old look-out station, in the tree top, or any other land-mark, was visible, to indicate the *fruit* of Gallinas. Of the history of this place prior to our first visit to Liberia in 1831, we know but little; probably, like Cape Mesurado, the Bassas, Trade Town, and other points on the Liberia coast, it had been a place for shipping slaves for many years. There was nothing, however, to render it remarkable, or give it the prominence it obtained, until the advent and settlement of a Spaniard, named PEDRO BLANCO, about the year 1825 or 1826. This man, we understand, had been engaged in one or two ventures for slaves as a partner with others, which proving unfortunate rendered him nearly or quite bankrupt. He considering himself an *injured*, as well as a ruined man, cursed the English for their interference with his *lawful* traffic, and determined to have satisfaction, if not of them, of those

whom they had endeavored to screen from his rapacity. Being a man of strong will, and great energy, he fitted out a vessel and embarked in her himself, determined upon retrieving his shattered fortunes. He was successful in his first voyage, and made sufficient to enable him to go to work on a more extended scale. He established himself at Gallinas, opened an extensive correspondence, received consignments of vessels and cargoes, and loaded and despatched cargoes of Humanity in return. A few successful voyages made him a man of wealth and placed him at the "head of his profession." There soon gathered around him other adventurers of a like character, and Gallinas soon became, not only the centre of an extensive and lucrative traffic, but the theatre of a new order of society and a novel form of government, of all of which his excellency, Don Pedro Blanco, was the head, the autocrat. Over all, his authority was absolute; acquired and maintained, not by his wealth alone, but by his will, energy, ability and address; for Pedro Blanco was no common man. He was a well-born, high-bred, Spanish gentleman, and in all save his profession, a man of honor—yea, of strict integrity, whose word was his bond.

In the palmy day of Gallinas, at all seasons of the year, vessels might always be seen in the offing, not infrequently many at a time, and of different classes. First those chartered by Blanco and others to land staple articles of slave goods; next, transient trading vessels, American, English, French, and Dutch, calling in to supply those in want of stores or trade goods for the factories. Then the English men-of-war, generally under-way, cruising for the slave vessels, which seldom appeared, except in the distance, then

quickly disappearing on signals from the shore. In the river, too, the indications were not less evident of active commercial operations. Long stockade warehouses were filled with merchandise; the barracoons were swarming with slaves of all ages and characters, from the sullen stalwart warrior chained by the leg, who may have defended his town to the last, down to the infant at the mother's breast; the aged and decrepid grandfather and toddling younker, some coupled together, others strung on poles, or if helpless, at loose in the watted yards. The river, too, was filled with canoes, shooting from point to point, and hosts of straggling armed natives were lounging and prowling about the factories, either engaged in selling slaves, or receiving their outfit for another foray.

The manner of obtaining and shipping slaves at Gallinas may be described in a few words. Intelligence is sent abroad, through the country, that "slave money lives on the beach;" that is, that merchandise is offered for slaves. The "mercenary" chiefs and the head-men of all the tribes are made such by the fact that money awaits the production of slaves, at once fit out expeditions to the nearest defenceless towns; which they surround and fire in the night time, making prisoners of all fugitives. These, without exception, are now slaves, and are brought down to Gallinas and sold. Nineteenths of all slaves are thus obtained. They are put into barracoons and await the arrival of a vessel. When one appears in the offing, she is signalized either to come in or clear out to sea, or go to windward or leeward, and near the shore, according to the danger from the cruisers. If none of the latter are visible from the lookout, (a kind of rookery box in a high tree, where a

man is always stationed with a good telescope,) the slaver runs in and prepares to receive her cargo immediately. All the canoes and boats, of which there are always enough in the river to carry at least five hundred slaves at once, are placed in requisition, and the vessel is not unfrequently ready for sea again in twelve hours, with her cargo of human beings under circumstances too shocking to detail.

In case the port is well guarded, the clipper stands off and on, or up and down the coast, not unfrequently provoking a chase, by which she too often leads the cruiser to a good distance from port, then tacking in the night, runs in, receives her freight and is off, while the man-of-war is wondering where his prize may be. When two cruisers are watching, one only goes on the chase, and the slaver is often nabbed on his return. Perhaps he may be telegraphed to go up to She-Bar, or down to Cape Mount, and lie close till night, when the slaves are marched along the beach or run through the bar and put on board, outside. Thus they played at fast and loose for years, the slavers always the gainers, even at the loss of three vessels out of four, the only *real sufferers, the slaves.*

Such was Gallinas, and such was the slave trade, when Liberia was our home. But her days were numbered, the *fiat* had gone forth: *DELEND A EST GALLINAS* was proclaimed in Downing Street. The British Government, at last, saw the utter folly of this game of *tag*, this attempt to catch them on the run, and wisely and humanely directed that this nest of pirates should be broken up. Accordingly, in 1849, Admiral Hotham landed, with some two or three hundred sailors, seized a vast quantity of merchandise, set at liberty what slaves were to be got hold of,

and burned down all the stockades and barracoons, not leaving a vestige, a slime-trail of the reptiles who had polluted even the mangrove marshes of Gallinas.

One hour's scanning the now desolate coast, from She-Bar to Solyma Point, and one hour's sickening, sad recollections of the scenes of agony and horror which have transpired within their limit, was quite sufficient, and with no little pleasure we hailed that most beautiful of all head-lands,

GRAND CAPE MOUNT.

This mountain, generally estimated as 1,000 or 1,500 feet high, rises abruptly, although not precipitously, from the sea-beach. It is the highest land on the northwest coast, south of Sierra Leone, and is uniformly *mode*, in seaman's phrase, by all African coasters. From sea, it appears a broad-based, perfectly pyramidal hill, covered with the richest verdure to the very top, not a rock, slide, or break in its outline to mar the symmetry. Probably few emigrants ever yet landed in Liberia without having first greeted this beautiful mountain. It always seems a harbinger or pledge of a charming home. But heretofore it was seen, only to be passed by, for it was long under the influence of the slavers and Gallinas chiefs; now and hereafter it is to be greeted as a part and parcel of the free Republic of Liberia, and many of our emigrants were to find on it their future home.

As we neared it, we could distinctly see that the axe-men had been at work; the carpenter, too, had not been idle:—the rich dense forest on the northwest had given place to the hamlets and gardens of the settlers; and we were soon able to discern near the beach a long dark building, the grand Receptacle of the new-comers; directly in front of which, less than a mile distant, we came to anchor at sundown on the 20th of January, forty-three days from Cape Henry; and a more thankful ship's company, we venture to say, never arrived in port. All our cares and troubles, our long passage, our head winds, our anxiety on account of water, all were forgotten and swallowed up in joy, at lying so quietly and securely in front of this beautiful mountain, and this infant town of Robertsport. A boat soon came off to welcome the new ship and the new people, and the last shadow of apprehension, which emigrants always entertain, that all is not *exactly right*, was dissipated by sight of a people like themselves, speaking their own tongue, enquiring of their old American home, and welcoming them to this new world. The night closed in, and for the last time our two hundred emigrants raised the hymn and the prayer from the steerage of our good ship; and many a one, doubtless, experienced a new sensation of thankfulness and a hope for the morrow never before kindled.

[*Maryland Col. Journal.*]

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

Schemes of African Emigration to European Colonies.

THE real or fancied demands of commerce and civilization are leading to a crisis in respect to the people of Africa, and to the stability or progress of our colonies there.

The facts of the case are, 1st. That the African people are in demand, both on the east and west of this continent, as instrumental means of productive labor in European col-

onies. 2d. That two, at least, of the European powers are virtually carrying on, or are originating, schemes for procuring a supply from the regions possessed by the African races. Spain clings to the old trade pertinaciously. Her object is to extend and consolidate directly the slave system of Cuba. France desires to augment the productive power of her colonies, by introducing Africans, to hold that modified condition of slavery incident to a race forced to labor under the superintendence of a white community, who are not themselves free. It has become a matter of debate in England, whether the same source for the supply of labor may not be opened to their West Indian possessions; where, as they conceive, measures may be taken to prevent injury to the interests of the emigrants induced to resort thither.

These proposals present to the African three conditions of life beyond the oceans bounding his country, and these vary from that of Cuban slavery, absolute, unmitigated, and endless, to something else,—in Trinidad, for instance, under English employers—the real nature of which is to us by no means apparent.

Let us conceive these three operations to be on foot on the African shores at the same time: the French and English, in Senegambia, or at the mouths of the Niger and the Gaboon, and the Spanish, wherever mercenary chiefs can be found having power to rob and willingness to sell; and let us conceive the effect and influence on the vast interior. Then it is evident that the whole lately checked proceedings of war, rapine, and desolation, will at once revive in their unbounded extent. The streams of captives to the coast will recommence. The interior plunderers and traders will never inquire

how their victims are to be disposed of when they reach the sea.

We do not anticipate that the British people, interested as they now are, in the interior and in its progress, will countenance their Government, if it were willing, in entering on any such measures. The travels of Barth and Livingston have come providentially to keep that people awake to their duty and their interest. We know now from them, and from the narratives of missionaries and voyagers along the shore, that Africa is a land deficient in people. Everywhere the territories suitable for human habitation constitute regions of wilderness and forest, possessing in the majority of districts too few people to contend successfully with the exuberance of nature, and in none possessing population enough to occupy the cultivable land; while generally in the interior kingdoms cultivation and the power of men have been dwindling away to desolation and ruin, by the forced uprooting of their inhabitants for warlike spoil or merchandise. Africa has no men to spare. Considered simply in an economic point of view, to carry off men is devitalizing Africa and injuring the world. We need say nothing as to the moral effects of re-awakening the wild ruffian spirit which has reduced the towns of Bornoo and Adamawa to fragments of streets amid wildernesses of ruins.

In the light of these events we see the pre-eminent value of our colonies along the shore. They form a line of defence to a great interior beyond them. No strings of "emigrants," with their necks and elbows tied to long poles, can cross their territory to the French or Spanish ship. Peaceful culture, and the expansion of the native population in number and wealth, may go on unchecked under their

influence, until the jungle of the plains and mountain slopes be replaced by villages, gardens and plowed fields. Let our free colored men reflect what a different aspect all these measures would have assumed, if such could then have been proposed, had they been forward to do their duty to these colonies.

Right and noble patriotism towards their race would lead them to be there in hundreds of thousands, to watch and control all measures hostile to its progress, claims and dignity. The political strength of Liberia will be the security of their rights and their position in the world.

Letter from the Rev D. A. Wilson,

PRINCIPAL OF THE ALEXANDER HIGH SCHOOL, LIBERIA.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA,
August 22, 1857.

Rev. R. R. Gurley, &c.

My Dear Sir:—I cannot let the "Stevens" go without dropping you a line, to thank you for your kind remembrance of me by the "Antelope."

I shall be glad, if other duties will permit, to write you more fully from time to time of matters that will be of general interest. A work of grace now seems to me the most important thing of all for Liberia. We have great reason to deplore the sad decline of godliness, and the increase of worldliness, in the Church. The state of things portrayed in Mr. Blyden's Address, which doubtless you will see, is, I fear, the evidence of the Divine displeasure. But I am happy to tell you that I regard it as the means of bringing the people to consideration, and a turning unto the Lord. Their temporal distress connects itself so naturally with their sins, that there is danger of losing sight of the Divine hand. But God's spirit can open the eyes, and convince of sin, and here is our hope. It is the incessant prayer of many of God's people here that He will visit us in mercy, pour His spirit upon us, and raise us up. Much is also doing to bring truth to the mind and conscience. I believe God is working, silently and deeply,

among this people. It is better than a more superficial and noisy work. Prayer is the means upon which we place our chief reliance. This is committing it to God's hands. A prayer meeting has been sustained in our church daily for four months. We have had special prayer meetings for our school this week. Some of our young men are greatly refreshed and strengthened. Others are earnest inquirers. One (in poor health) goes on to join the Ashmun Institute, to complete his studies for the ministry.

Mr. Seys can give you many details. We had a solemn parting on the beach this morning, of which he will tell you. We are sorry to lose our dear Brother Horne and his sweet wife at so critical a time. Pray that God may abide with us, and bless our labors for this people.

My dear wife is doing well. Our little boy's health has not been good. He has still occasional attacks of fever, and his nervous system is a good deal affected.

I shall always remember my visit to Washington with great pleasure, and always be glad to hear from you.

I have many cares, and cannot write you as I would.

Faithfully yours,
D. A. WILSON.

Latest from Liberia.

By the English mail, letters have arrived at the office of the Colonization Society in this city, bearing dates to September 11th, giving interesting intelligence of the general condition of things in the Republic. The settlements at Robertsport and Careysburg are both promising, but the latter, the Interior Settlement planted by Mr. Seys, has proved remarkably free from disease. The following letter, from the present intelligent Superintendent of Careysburg, will be read with interest:

CAREYSBURG, Sept. 11, 1857.

Sir:—According to the advice of Rev. John Seys, Special Agent of the American Colonization Society, I readily address you this letter. Permit me to say, that up to this date, over one third of our original immigrants have had no fever; their health under all circumstances continuing as good as when they first came, and in some cases improved.

I deem it needless to enter into a detail of particulars, because I am certain that the Reverend gentlemen above named, will give as ample statement of facts relative to the unparalleled healthfulness of this place,—as well as the commanding prospect that can be had of the surrounding country for miles—the abundance of excellent water—the richness of the soil, and the entire adaptedness of the place, or rather its suitability for being a permanent settlement—demanding, from causes, that no other place can under our present knowledge in the country, the continued patronage of the Society, and philanthropists generally.

Mr. Seys' ample accounts, from time to time, of the healthfulness of this place, and the fair prospects connected with it, cannot be added to, by anything that I can communicate. I can but say, that the immigrants who first came here, and those who came afterwards from Clay-Asbland,

are doing well. Those who were taken with the fever, the physician always succeeded in breaking up the effects of it in five or ten days at the farthest. There has not been a case yet of relapse among those who had fever. If they should succeed as at present, until the rainy season be over, the desideratum will be up, and the fact placed beyond contradiction in regard to the superior healthfulness of the place.

It was supposed that on the arrival of the M. C. Stevens in July last, there would have been an addition to our number; but from causes which no doubt were satisfactorily considered, our number was not augmented; but I hope on her return trip we may have a pretty respectable accession.

I beg to call your attention to the propriety of having a road opened from this to the depot on the St. Paul's, and the use of mules for the transportation of goods, instead of having them packed (as we are obliged to do) upon the heads and backs of the natives. By so doing it would, in my humble opinion, tend to facilitate colonization enterprise in this quarter, far beyond what has been done in any other. In fact, the impetus it would give to the agricultural interest of the district, would far excel what has ever been, from the fact of the facilities that would be afforded to get their produce to market.

Connected with the Society's operations here, I beg to say, that the neat and well-arranged Receptacle commenced by your Special Agent, the Rev. John Seys, will soon be completed, and annexed thereto we have a fine lot of cassada, potatoes, plantains, eddoes and cane, which if they can be preserved, will be of some service.

Desiring your health, and the prosperity of the Society's operations generally,

I am, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,
J. H. FAYTON.

Liberality of England and France towards Liberia.

Our early and highly esteemed friend, **GERARD RALSTON, Esq.**, long a resident of London, and Consul-General of Liberia, in a letter of the 18th of September, after mentioning the great pleasure he had derived from interviews with the President of our Society, **J. H. B. LATROBE, Esq.**, among other things of interest, says:

"You will be glad to hear that the French Government have most kindly presented a small vessel of war (the *Schr. L'Hermille*) to the Liberian Republic, and that she will be ready to be handed over to me for transmission to Monrovia in the course of a month or six weeks. You will also be pleased to learn, that I have a recent letter from Lord Clarendon, in which he kindly consents to have the Liberian Schooner *Lark* repaired at Her Majesty's dockyard at Plymouth, and at the sole and exclusive expense of H. B. M. Government. This kindness to the Liberian Government is manifested in consequence of my application to his Lordship, at the request of President Benson."

Mr. Ralston further says: "As Consul General of Liberia, I have appointed as

Vice Consuls, Mr. Thomas W. Fox at Plymouth, Mr. A. Lloyd Fox at Falmouth, and Mr. Wm. Hilligrew Wait at Bristol; who are all gentlemen of wealth and most respectable positions, and excellent characters at their respective ports, and who, I am happy to say, have applied to me for appointments, without my being compelled to apply to them to receive the appointment. I shall appoint Vice Consuls at Liverpool and other ports as occasion may arise.

"The American Colonization Society has done me the distinguished honor of electing me annually to the honorable position of a Vice President of that noble Institution, notwithstanding my absence from America and my inability to render services in the promotion of its vastly important designs, in a manner proportionate to the great compliment paid me. I hope you will be pleased to express the strong sense of pleasure I feel for this favor, and to assure the Society how much I shall be always gratified to promote the great and benevolent work in every way in my power."

Extract

FROM A LETTER TO THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY FROM GEN. J. H. COCKE.

"RICHMOND, Oct. 24, 1857.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, that the man Solomon, who went out the last spring, wrote by the returning packet that he was well pleased with his future prospects—and I get the same information in

some four or five letters received from others who have been there from four to ten and fifteen years—which is a tone of satisfaction in which I have never heard them universally express themselves before."

Intelligence.

BISHOP OF SIERRA LEONE.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. J. BOWEN, LL. D., (white) to the bishopric of Sierra Leone. The diocese of Dr. Bowen comprises the coast between 20° North and 20° South latitude, consisting of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and the Gold

Coast. The salary is £900 a year, £500 being paid as Colonial Chaplain, and £400 from landed property.

PRESBYTERY OF WESTERN AFRICA.

At the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) lately held, the

Presbytery of Western Africa, Liberia, was recognized, and attached to the Synod of New York.

EDUCATION OF COLORED PEOPLE.

The Episcopal Convention of Connecticut has recently advised, by resolutions, that in future greater pains should be taken to encourage, educate and support pious young colored men for the ministry. The secretary reported that to his knowledge there were now but three colored young men in the United States candidates for orders. Two others would prepare for the ministry could they obtain support in so doing.

THE Wilberforce University for colored people in Ohio has concluded its last term with about fifty students. This is an unexpected success. The prospect is now for a large increase the next term.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION AT WINOU.

The Rev. S. F. Williams writes from Greenville July 2d: "We have lately been refreshed with an outpouring of the Spirit in our midst. During our last quarterly meeting there were more than thirty persons who were brought to the saving knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus."

DEATH OF G. W. PARKE CUSTIS.

This venerable man, the last of those who composed the family of Washington, and a warm and eloquent friend, from its origin, of this Society, died at Arlington, near this city, on the 10th of October, in the 77th year of his age. Distinguished by his genius, his love of letters and of art, and by the manners and hospitality of the days of Washington, Arlington became eminently attractive, being not more remarkable for its beauty of situation than for many precious memorials of Washington, and for the charms of its society.

LIBERIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In April last an Agricultural Society was

organized in the Hall of the House of Representatives, Monrovia, Liberia. At the meeting, President Benson presided. An intelligent colored man, formerly from Philadelphia, mentions that one object will be to induce the farmers to increase their cultivation of the plantain, papaw, and other fruits and vegetables which prove good substitutes for bread. It is also intended to publish a quarterly magazine, containing useful hints and suggestions in regard to new articles that may be cultivated, and improved methods of agriculture. Our own agricultural societies may do the Liberians a great service by sending them seeds, and works giving information in regard especially to tropical agriculture.

EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS IN ENGLAND.

Gerard Ralston, Esq., under date of London, October 9th, mentions the arrival in that city of Mr. Roberts, and says that he expects to return in the coming month's steamer. He is on a special mission.

THE Alexandria Gazette concludes a very interesting article on the Colonization Society, especially in regard to distrust thrown over it by several editors, in consequence of that reported famine in Liberia, in the following words:

"Upon the whole we are hopeful yet with regard to this benevolent enterprise. There has occurred nothing to make us relinquish our belief that it is destined to be a great and successful work of philanthropy; and that the people of the South, taunted as they are by their enemies with inhumanity and all that, towards the African race, will show to the world, by their consistent favors towards the Colonization plan, that whilst they maintain and defend their own institutions and laws at home, they are behind none in conferring practical good both upon their servants at home and upon such of the colored race as go back to Africa—sent there by their bounty, and made instrumental in contributing towards the redemption and regeneration of a benighted continent from heathenism and barbarism."

HON. CHARLES JENKINS, into the oppo-

sition candidate for the governorship of Georgia, says, in reply to a letter addressed to him by General Walker, "the proposed revival of the African slave trade is abhorrent to me." Mr. Jenkins is much distinguished for talents and virtues.

The Supreme Court of Georgia lately decided the case of the American Colonization Society *vs.* Lucius J. Gartrell, involving the slaves manumitted by Judge Gideon. The case was argued by J. M. Lamar, Esq., of Covington, and Hon. E. A. Nisbet, of Macon, in behalf of the Colonization Society, and Hon. R. Toombs and Col. John Erskine, late of Florida, for Col. Gartrell. The case was from the Superior Court of Fulton county, in which Judge Bull decided against the claim of the Colonization Society. The judgment was sustained by the Supreme Court.

LIBERAL DONATION.—The Rochester Democrat states that Joseph Fulton of Phelps, of Ontario county, has given \$25,000 to found a professorship in the new college in Liberia.

ASSASSINATION OF THE AFRICAN TRAVELLERS, VOGEL AND MAGUIRE.—The official confirmation of the murder of Dr. Vogel at Wara, the capital of Wadai, has just been received. He was beheaded by order of the Sultan. Corporal Maguire, Royal Engineers, was murdered by a party of Tuareks, some six marches to the north of Kuka. Apprehending danger, he had traced a few lines in pencil to our Vice Consul at Murzuk, requesting him, in the event of his death, to discharge a small sum due his people. The gallant fellow made a desperate defence, and despatched several of his murderers before he fell. These melancholy events tend strongly to confirm the opinion, that no profitable commerce can be opened with Central Africa over the desert from Tunis or Tripoli. The true way must be by means of its great rivers, the Nile, the Niger, and the Zambese.

DR. LIVINGSTON.—We notice the following paragraphs in regard to this great traveller:

The period for Dr. Livingston's return to the land of his adoption is now approaching, and the London Missionary Society is preparing to act in concert with him, in occupying some new and important stations in some of the countries he has visited. It is proposed to form a missionary station on the high banks of the Zambese, among

the Makololo tribes. The Doctor is to occupy this important station, and his no less distinguished father-in-law, Mr. Moffat, is to commence a new mission among the powerful tribe of Metabele. From this centre of Christian and civilizing influence they hope to reach other nations. These efforts are only to be regarded as the commencement of new efforts for the conversion of these nations. Special appeals are made in aid of this new and important enterprise. Upwards of twenty thousand dollars has already been given in aid of it.

Dr. Livingston had attended a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, Chamber of Commerce, &c., for the purpose of explaining the commercial resources of Africa. He said that country was well adapted for producing cotton, sugars, &c.; and he proposed to devote the next few years of his life to special efforts developing these pursuits in Africa.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the government to furnish Dr. Livingston with a steamer, to ascend the Bamileke river, and to enlist the Portuguese government in favor of the enterprise.

DR. LIVINGSTON, the missionary traveler, at the late anniversary of the London Missionary Society, mentioned, as an illustration of the abiding effects of knowledge, that the black people of a certain district of Africa could nearly all read and write, their forefathers having been taught these arts by the Jesuit missionaries; and the people held the memory of those men in the highest respect, and keep up the churches which they had built; but, with all their worldly wisdom, these Jesuit missionaries had not wit enough to give the people the Bible. If they had done so, as the Protestants had done in Madagascar, Christianity would have spread through the whole of the interior, and he should not have had the honor of discovering the country from which he had lately come.

It is remarked in a secular paper,—the *Friend of India*,—that Dr. Livingston, the missionary traveller, has done more to open up Southern Africa than ten expeditions could possibly have accomplished.

One of the last acts of the life of Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, was to teach the alphabet to a little Indian child.

So abundant is ivory in some parts of Central Africa, that Dr. Livingston, in the course of his journey, saw no less than seventy elephants' tusks stuck around the grave of one chief.

CEDARVILLE (OHIO) COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The Cedarville Colonization Society met in the Reformed Presbyterian Church Aug. 18th, 1857.

On motion, J. E. Mitchell, Esq., was called to the chair, and Jno. Orr, Jr., appointed Secretary, pro tem.

Rev. L. White opened the exercises of the meeting by an appropriate prayer.

By invitation, J. W. Lowe, Esq., of Xenia, delivered a forcible address, which, considering the fact that he had not taken time for its preparation, reflected credit upon the speaker and the cause he advocated. At the close of this address, a collection of some \$40 was raised, to be appropriated for the purposes of the Society.

The meeting was then addressed by T. B. Wilson, Esq., of Springfield. His speech was well prepared, evinced considerable research, and served to throw light upon the practicability of the Colonization scheme, and the happy results that would follow its consummation.

The following resolutions presented by Rev. H. McMillan, were adopted.

Resolved, That we consider the plan of Colonization, as founded alike in justice and benevolence to the colored man in our midst, and as directly promoting the best interests of the entire African race, whether residing in their native land, or removed to this or any other portion of our globe.

Resolved, That the success of the Colonization Society in planting colonies of free persons of color on the coast of Africa, has more than a thousand fold rewarded the Society and its friends, for all their labor, expense and sacrifices hitherto incurred—and that the encouraging prospects of the future call on the friends of the scheme of Colonization, not to relax, but to preserve and redouble their exertions in the behalf of this noble and christian enterprise.

Resolved, That we consider the Republic of Liberia as furnishing an example of the most pure and Christian government at present to be found in the human family, and that it may be justly denominated a moral wonder of the age.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows:

President—Dr. J. M. STEWART.

Vice Presidents—J. C. NESBIT and F. DAVIS.

Secretary—Jno. ORR, Jr.

Treasurer—H. NESBIT.

Directors—Rev. H. McMILLAN, J. R. HENPHILL, Rev. J. P. WRIGHT, JOSEPH BOGLE, Sen., Dr. SPAHR, and Rev. L. WHITE.

The meeting adjourned after the Benediction by Rev. L. White.

J. E. MITCHELL, Ch'mn.

Jno. ORR, Secretary.

COLONIZATION AGENT.—REV. E. G. NICHOLSON.—We understand that in compliance with the request of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, and the recommendation of the Ohio Conference, Bishop Morris has appointed Rev. E. G. Nicholson, formerly of this City, the Agent of the American Colonization Society.

The following resolution was passed by the Cincinnati Conference at its recent meeting.

Resolved, That we recommend Rev. E. G. Nicholson to the various Christian Churches and philanthropic citizens of the land as a man peculiarly fitted for this agency, by his superior abilities and his pleasing address.

The appointment of Mr. Nicholson to the Colonization Agency is a fortunate one in every respect. His accurate appreciation of the importance of the Colonization enterprise, and his ability to present its claims in the most effective manner, will be readily understood by all who know the man. Gifted and eloquent as a preacher of the gospel, Mr. Nicholson has a "worldly wisdom," or knowledge of the world rather, which would be a great addition to the qualification of ministers generally, if they could number it among their experiences and appropriate it in the discharge of the duties of their important and elevated vocation.

For the present, at least, Mr. Nicholson will devote his time and attention to Southern and Central Ohio. Wherever he goes the friends of the cause, and all with whom he comes in contact, will find him a christian gentleman, whose fine social qualities, polished manner, and sparkling talents, will make a most favorable impression. We trust that Mr. Nicholson may be eminently successful in creating a new interest in behalf of the Colonization enterprise, and secure for it a large increase of "material aid."—*Dayton Journal*.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.—We have the privilege of announcing that early in September the sum of \$25,000 was pledged for the endowment of a professorship in the college about to be organized in Liberia by a gentleman in the interior of New York, whose liberality has been a help to the colonization enterprise in former years. By this benefaction, in connection with over \$30,000 previously received by the

treasurer of the board of trustees in Massachusetts, and some legacies intended for the college, of which its friends have been apprized, about \$75,000 is secured for the object.—*Colonization Journal.*

LIBERALITY OF A COLORED CONGREGATION.—In Natchez, Miss. there is a colored congregation, of which their pastor bears the following testimony, in a letter to "the True Witness."

"In these days when the Boards are so much in need of funds, a case like this might seem as an example for diligent Churches. These are the facts in the case: The collections are voluntary on their part, and were commenced ten years ago, the average amount collected during that time is a little over \$50 per annum—the aggregate is \$504.84. Last year the amount was \$70.18. This last sum is more than was raised for Foreign Missions by all the Churches in some of the Presbyteries of our Synod. And in the Presbytery of Mississippi, there are only four Churches that have given larger sums to this object. Our plan is to take up collections monthly—and for a congregation made up chiefly of slaves, this is doing well."—*Cumberland Presbyterian.*

✚ At the late Convention of the Episcopal Church in South Carolina it was—

"Resolved, that in consideration of the many and serious difficulties arising out of the marriage relation among slaves, and the perplexing questions which thus force themselves upon christian men, and especially upon christian ministers, a committee of seven be appointed to prepare a report, defining when, and in what circumstances, a clergyman may lawfully unite any two slaves in marriage."

✚ For LIBERIA.—The brig Ocean Eagle sailed on Tuesday for Liberia. She takes out eight missionaries, a portion to join the Protestant Episcopal mission under Bishop Payne, and a portion to join the Presbyterian mission. She also takes out frame-work for buildings for the Episcopal mission, to supply the loss of those at Cape Palmas, which were destroyed during the recent attack by the natives.

✚ Advice from the Cape of Good Hope are to the 24th June. In the Colonial House of Assembly the subject of the construction of railways had been discussed. The native accounts of the wretchedness and mortality in Kaffirland, from want, are most distressing. Thousands of starving Kaffirs, the victims of

the prophet's delusion, were pouring into Faku's country, and the upper Umzimvubu district, where they were likely to form a new nation of predatory banditti, dangerous to the border farmers of Natal. Accounts from the Zulu country represent that land to be in a most unsettled and precarious state. Ketchwaya had all the power on his side, and was anxious to be on the most friendly terms with our government; he purposed shortly to visit the capital in person.

GOOD TIDINGS FROM AFRICA.—*Messrs.*

EDITORS:—Your readers will rejoice to learn that we have very cheering intelligence from the Gaboon Mission, West Africa. Much preparatory work has there been accomplished, and the seed of gospel truth has been extensively scattered; but as yet only the first fruits have appeared, sure earnest of the abundant harvest that is to be gathered. Frequently during the last two or three years the Holy Spirit has seemed to be moving upon the minds of the people, dispersing the darkness, and weakening the power of pagan superstitions, encouraging us to expect a large ingathering of souls; and as often these hopeful indications have vanished before diverting and opposing influences. But recently the Holy Spirit seems to have been working there with unusual power. At Baraked, the station near the sea, four or five give good evidences of having been born again; and at Nengentenge, our interior station, 80 miles from the coast, where three years ago we erected the standard of the Cross in the midst of barbarous wars; now much seriousness exists, many are inquiring "what must we do to be saved," and four or five, including an adult, who listened to the dying raptures, and witnessed the triumphant departure of the beloved Adams, are rejoicing in the love of Christ. Surely the almost prophetic dying words of Adams, who exclaimed, "Africa shall be redeemed! Brethren, glorious times are coming! These people will be converted, and all this land shall be the Lord's: These hills back here shall be holiness unto the Lord: Go on, brethren, be not discouraged: I see glorious things in reserve for this mission," are beginning to be fulfilled. Yea more, in these events, together with the indications of God's providence, we see the literal fulfilment of his sure word of promise, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God."

Will not the friends of missions cease to limit the Holy One of Israel, and be encouraged to pray more, and with a stronger faith, that God will speedily fulfill

his glorious designs of mercy towards that very benighted and cruelly oppressed land.

Fraternally yours, &c,

ALBERT BUSHNELL.

New-York, N. Y., August 27, 1857.

THE CHASE AND CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SLAVER.—The London Illustrated News of Sept. 19th contains the following account of the capture of schooner Abbott Devereux, an American vessel which for several years traded between Savannah and Cuba:

H. M. S. TRASSER, LAGOS,

West Coast of Africa, Aug. 6, 1857.

Having seen in one of your recent numbers an engraving, and likewise a short account of the capture of a slaver, I thought, perhaps, this might be equally acceptable. Early on Sunday morning last, being off Whydah, and about sixty miles at sea, the masthead man reported a strange sail; sail was immediately made on our ship, but to no purpose, as she made three feet to our two. Steam was now got up, and the chase began in earnest. After about two hours' hard chase we had neared her very considerably. Creaks, booms, hampers, in fact everything they could throw overboard to lighten their vessel they did. We now fired our Long Tom in order to bring her to, but to no purpose. The chase now, you may suppose, was very exciting: shot after shot was fired, but she kept bravely on, although our shot (32-pounders) nearly fell on her deck more than once. She tried every means to escape, and kept on to the very last, hoping, no doubt, that our machinery might give out. She hove to about four o'clock. A loud hurrah proclaimed the event. I took a small sketch (which I have enclosed; it is a truthful one) immediately after the capture. She proved to be the Abbott Devereux, a vessel of 120 tons, with 235 slaves, and a mixed crew, consisting of Spaniards, Americans, Portuguese and Brazilians, twenty-seven in all. As soon as we boarded her the hatches were opened, and such a scene never was witnessed. The slaves had been battered down all day during our nine hours' chase, they were all sea sick, and the stench and filth are indescribable; perhaps you can imagine 235 human beings shut up in a place 50 by 20 feet, and only 3 feet 6 inches high, just room enough to clear the top of their heads when they are in a sitting position. During the chase we ran a distance of eighty-five miles.

AFRICA.—The latest dates from the West Coast of Africa state that the slave

trade was very brisk in the Bights of Benin. A slaver under Spanish colors had been captured with two hundred and thirty slaves on board. Another had been destroyed at Accra, and another, which ran ashore to escape from a cruiser, had been seized and destroyed.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA.—The slave trade flourishes amazingly. I have heard of four or five cargoes of Bozal negroes having been landed since I last wrote you; the last but one, beyond Trinidad de Cuba, six hundred in number, has been seized by Brigadier Morales de Rada, who happened to be in that vicinity, and who also made prisoners of all the parties concerned in the landing. They, with the Africans, are now on their way to this city. This certainly has the appearance of an attempt to put a stop to the African trade. The last cargo of Bozals was landed on a quay near Santa Cruz. It had been found impossible to effect their landing without detection on the main land of this island; so they were landed on the quay. Three more American vessels have been sold to the Spaniards, and will most probably be employed in the slave trade. Two have already sailed with a "sea letter" under the United States flag.

[*Corres. of Louisiana Courier.*]

THE AMERICAN schooner Jupiter had been seized on the coast of Africa and condemned as a slaver.

THE ISLAND OF FERNANDO PO, which has recently changed from Spanish to British rule, is situated on the west African coast, a few miles off the mouth of the river Niger. It has a surface of about one thousand square miles, and an estimated population of fifteen thousand souls. It is noted for its salubrity for whites. The intention of the British Government is to establish there a commercial depot for its explorations of the Niger, and for the purposes of trade on that great natural highway of Africa.

A ROYAL SLAVE.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore American says: "This morning the George Page landed a very aged negro woman, who gave the following history of herself: She was born in this country, but was the child of the sister (as she states) of the present Queen of Morocco. She was reared by a Quaker family in Newbern or Edenton, North Carolina, and was set free by them. Having a great desire to see her royal relative, at the age of nearly

ninety she starts on foot for New York, where a gentleman has offered to procure her a passage to Morocco. Most of the way from North Carolina she has traveled on foot, carrying a bundle weighing not less than fifty pounds. Her venerable appearance, intelligence, and education, procured her by the way kind offices from many, and the tokens she received from the kind-hearted men of the Page would enable her to reach Baltimore."

PERSEVERANCE.—A negro workman, in a factory at St. Louis, Missouri, has by untiring industry bought himself, wife, and five children, paying for himself \$1400, and on an average for wife and children \$800 each. This negro is now supposed to be worth in his own right more than \$5000 in real estate in that city. Another negro entering the factory about the same time, amassed sufficient money in his attention to duty to purchase himself at \$1500, his wife at \$500, and four children at \$400 each, and is now worth \$6000 in real estate. These negroes were bought from their masters by Mr. Gray, with the understanding that they should work themselves free, and out of his own pockets he gave two per cent. interest on the deferred payments. The children of both are now receiving an excellent education at the public schools of St. Louis.

CENTRAL AFRICA.—The adventures and missionary labors in several countries in the interior of Africa from 1849 to 1856, by T. J. Bowen, have already been published in seven successive editions, showing the interest they have awakened. They abound in statistics of great value, in information respecting the climate, soil, resources and capacities of the country, its population and their manners and customs, the slave trade, the miseries of the people, their need of the gospel and the influence of civilization, and all these things are so graphically portrayed, as to win the reader's fixed attention while he obtains important knowledge of the interior of this almost unknown continent. Some of Mr. Bowen's statements are so remarkable as to be received with profound astonishment; and so were Dr. Livingstone's, and so are the reports of all the travellers who have explored any part of Central Africa. Sheldon, Blakeman & Co., publish this interesting book.

SLAVERY IN THE DUTCH COLONIES.—The abolition of slavery in the Dutch Colonies appears to be determined upon by the Government of the Netherlands. The

Dutch journals are publishing plans for emancipation in Surinam, Curacao, Bonaire, Acuba, St. Eustace, and Saba. The matter will probably be decided in the next session of the States-General.

AFRICA.—The advices by the African mail steamer *Gambia* state that the exploring expedition to the river Niger and its tributaries, in charge of Dr. Backie, R. N., left the Brass River for the Niger on the 10th of July, all well. The expedition is composed of fifty Kroomen, twenty-five natives of the countries bordering on the Niger and Chadda and fourteen Europeans, including Dr. Backie, Lieutenant Glover, Mr. May, and Dr. Davis, of the Royal Navy, a naturalist and botanist from Kew Gardens, with Captain Grant and engineers in the employ of the contractor, Mr. Macgregor Laird. It is said to be the intention of Mr. Laird to form trading posts on the banks of the river at the most eligible situations for the collection of cotton, shea, butter, and other productions of the interior, provided the climate offers no insuperable obstacles. As by his contract with the Admiralty he is bound to convey deck passengers of the negro race who can read and write English, from Fernando Po to all parts below the Niger and Chadda, it is hoped that a new element of civilization will be introduced into the interior by the return of liberated Africans to their native country in considerable numbers.

THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN AFRICA.—Papers relative to the cultivation of cotton in Africa have been presented to the British House of Lords by command of the Queen. They include two reports on the subject from Mr. Consul CAMPBELL (of Lagos) to the Earl of Clarendon, dated respectively the 5th of January and the 14th of March, 1857. An account is also given of the trade of the Bight of Benin for the year 1856, and it hence appears that the whole of the Yoruba and other countries south of the Niger, with the Houssa and Nuffee countries on the north side of the same river, have been from all time cotton-growing countries; and that, notwithstanding the civil wars, ravages, disorders, and disruptions caused by the slave trade, more than sufficient cotton to clothe their population has always been cultivated, and their fabrics have found markets and a ready sale in those lands where the cotton plant is not cultivated, and into which the fabrics of Manchester and Glasgow have not yet penetrated. The cultivation of cotton, therefore, in the countries

already named is not new to the inhabitants; all that is required is to offer them a market for the sale of as much as they can cultivate, and by preventing the export of slaves from the seaboard to render some security to life, freedom, property, and labor. It is estimated that the annual cultivation of cotton in the Yoruba and the adjacent States is equal to 7,200,000 pounds. Whenever the cotton fabrics of England are introduced, via the Niger, to the upper part of the Yoruba and the circumjacent districts, the natives will probably sell their own cotton and clothe themselves with the lighter and cheaper cloths of Manchester and Glasgow. There is no hope of inducing the natives to cultivate coffee, because it is a "new thing," (the Africans being obstinately conservative,) and would require care, attention, intelligence, and, above all, patience. Cotton alone, therefore, can be looked to as an agricultural marketable production obtainable from the interior of Africa. Meanwhile English cotton fabrics are gradually working their way into Africa and superseding the native manufacture. The two greater staples of the trade of the Bight of Benin are palm oil and ivory, cotton ranking as the third.—*National Intelligencer*.

SLAVERS CAPTURED.—Another slaver has been captured on the Cuban coast with 540 slaves on board.

Two slavers have been captured on the West Coast of Africa. One of them was an American built brigantine, called the *Sarah Jane*. She had \$12,000 on board, but no papers.

[From the Christian Advocate.]

DR. J. W. LUGENBEEL.

"When I am dead something may be said of me in the Advocate; perhaps by you; let it be as little as possible. I want no eulogy. It can do me no good; and moreover, I do not feel as if my life had been such as ought to be held up as an example for others." Such was the last wish expressed to the writer by Dr. J. W. Lugenbeel of precious memory, who died in perfect peace in the city of Alexandria, Va., Sept. 22. All he consented should be said was that he relied alone upon Christ, and that he realized him to be all sufficient and precious Saviour; and to the end his testimony on this point was most clear and satisfactory. The day before his death he spoke to me of the undisturbed peace which possessed his heart, and the sweet assurance which swept away

every shadow of apprehension, till he became quite exhausted. Then said he, "I can give you brief answers to any questions you may ask in regard to my experience." Several were propounded. Before answering he would pause, as if to make a thorough examination. His answers to the questions touching the manner in which he was sustained, and his prospect beyond death, were full of consolation to the dear friends bound to him by tenderest ties, and most encouraging to the faith of every Christian who was present. Late in the afternoon of the evening he died, after quoting a part of the 23d Psalm, I asked: "Is He with you in the dark valley, and is all well?" He responded affirmatively, at the same time folding his hands upon his breast, as if he would then depart and be with Christ. Presently his spirit passed away, and so gently that he only seemed to sleep. That his wish, which I am pledged to fulfil, denies me the privilege of holding up his life as an example, I regret. It is difficult to say so little (the little to which I am restricted) of a man whose character furnishes so much. The disease which terminated his life was doubtless brought on by the shock his constitution received from a residence of five years in Africa, where, night and day, he performed the duties of colonial physician in the service of the American Colonization Society; and being a local preacher of the M. E. Church, he ministered not only to the bodies, but likewise to the souls of the people of that benighted land. Driven by failing health from this post of toil, he returned home, where he continued till his death, in the employ of the Colonization Society, rendering invaluable service to that great cause. He was a thorough Methodist; devoted to every interest of the Church. He had studied closely its doctrines and government, and was firm alike in his attachment to both. When his health no longer permitted him to preach, he insisted on giving up his license. His sphere of church labor was now confined to the Sabbath school and class-room. He was compelled to surrender his place in the former. His name stood at the head of his class to the last, but for months he was denied the privilege of communion with its members. He was a native of Maryland; was 38 years of age; was converted when a boy, and from early youth maintained his integrity; nor do I violate my pledge to "write no eulogy," in saying, his life was of such Christian consistency as to warrant the expectation of his peaceful and happy death. M.

Third Voyage of the M. C. Stevens.

WHEN this number appears, this fine ship, with probably about one hundred and fifty emigrants, will be taking her departure for Liberia. She is to leave Baltimore 31st October, and Norfolk November 6th. The Rev. Mr. COWAN, long a distinguished friend and agent for the cause of Colonization in Kentucky, takes passage in the Stevens, in order to become acquainted with the Republic of Liberia.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society;

From the 20th of September to the 20th of October, 1857.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Nashua—Cash	2 60		
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence—R. J. Arnold.....	15 00		
CONNECTICUT.			
Bridgeport—Eben Fairchild.....	100 00		
Haddam—Hon. Samuel Arnold, \$30, to constitute himself a life member of the A. C. S.; O. P. Smith, \$3, S. R. Brainerd, \$1, Miss Betsey S. Brainerd, S. G. Hazleton, each 50 cts.....	35 00		
New Milford—Judge Sanford, D. Marsh, Miss Sally Northrop, Eli Mygatt, R. S. Canfield, each \$5; Miss C. E. Boardman, \$3; Miss Lois Well, Miss E. M. Schroeder, Col. Starr, Col. Merwin, W. Hartwell, each \$2; Mrs. J. W. Turner, W. A. Knapp, J. G. Noble, C. H. Booth, Robert Ferris, W. H. Hine, J. B. Marsh, each \$1; Judge Boardman, 50 cts.—\$30 of which to constitute the Rev. David Murdock a life member of the A. C. S.....	45 50		
New Britain—S. Case, Mr. Hins- dale, each \$1.....	2 00		
Newtown—Misses Booth.....	5 00		
Woodbury—Cash.....	1 00		
Danbury—Dr. —,.....	1 00		
Rockville—Cash.....	1 00		
	190 50		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington City—Col. Larned, by Rev. Mr. Echard.....	5 00		
OHIO.			
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:			
Elkton, \$40; Windsor, \$10; East Fairfield, \$10; Sylvania—Rev. E. B. Morrison, \$10, Miami City Seminary, \$3; Perkins— Julius House, Jun. Jewett, each \$10; Newbury—Chas. Wood- ward, \$10; Troy—Asa A. Spen- cer, \$10; Farmington, \$7, Char- den, \$7; Bloomfield—Rev. H. N. Sterns, \$5, W. Baker, W. Brown, Mrs. D. Davis, Jos.			
Jewett, each \$1; Northfield, \$4; Parkman—Dracon Baldwin, \$2; Bazetta—Mr. Tew, \$2; Warren —Martha Hoyt, \$2, Albert Vangordes, Jonathan Ingersoll, Augustus L. Vaughan, each \$1; Orwell, \$1.25; Madison, Elisha Wood, \$1.....	151 25		
Cedarville—From Cedarville Col. Society, by H. M. Nesbitt, Treasurer.....	30 00		
Bryan—Collected by S. D. Ander- son, in his two congrega- tions.....	8 00		
	189 25		
MICHIGAN.			
By Rev. B. O. Plimpton:			
Detroit—Hon. Wm. Woodbridge, Susan E. Clark, each \$10....	20 00		
Pontiac—Mr. Lord.....	10 00		
Port Huron—H. B. Dowling, \$10; Mrs. Ford, John Wells, H. Fish, A. Fish, each \$5; S. A. Jones, \$2; Isaac Scott, Chester Lamb, Boswell Burr, Mrs. Horton, each \$1; Sarah E. Norton, 50 cts.....	36 50		
Lexington—Jeremiah Jenks, \$5; J. Galbraith, \$3.....	8 00		
	74 50		
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Columbia—Prof. C. F. McCay,	5 00		
Total Contributions	\$481 25		
FOR REPOSITORY.			
CONNECTICUT. —Waterbury—C. J. Carrington, to Jan. 1858.....	1 00		
PENNSYLVANIA. —Carlisle—Mrs. Susan H. Thorn, to Mar. '61, by Wm. Coppinger, Treasurer Pa. Col. Society.....	5 00		
VIRGINIA. —Petersburg—Jerry Mc- Henry Farler, to Jan. '58....	1 00		
Total Repository.....	7 00		
Total Contributions.....	481 25		
Aggregate Amount.....	\$488 25		

Nov. 11, 1857.